18th Century Changes in Population Change

1. Population Change
2. Enclosure movement
3. Before
4. Not enough food to supply families
5. Open-field system-cultivated land was divided into several large fields to be cut up into narrow, long strips
6. After
7. Fences to divvy up individual shares
8. Effects
9. Poor peasants were landless without meadows ->taking up other jobs
10. Adopted by Low Countries and England
11. Before
12. Threat of famine
13. Low crop fields and unpredictable climatic conditions ->severe harvest failures and food shortages
14. Threat of epidemic disease
15. Contagious diseases: typhus, smallpox, syphilis, and the bubonic plague
16. Threat of war
17. Armies claimed scarce food supplies and disrupted agricultural cycle while battles destroyed crops, livestock, and farmlands
18. During
19. Improvements
20. Cleanliness of public works-improvements in water supply and sewage ->reduced insect population
21. Preventive medicine-inoculation against smallpox
22. More infrastructure-roads and canals ->lessened the impact of local crop failure and famine; emergency supplies were available to be brought in; less frequent localized starvation
23. Wars were less destructive-spread fewer epidemics
24. Advances in agricultural production (ex. potato)
25. Decreasing mortality rate
26. Causes
27. Not enough food to support growing families
28. Enlightenment promoted experimentation
29. Women married earlier because of new job opportunities and had more babies in England
30. Disappearance of the bubonic plague
31. Enlightened innovators and inventors
32. Effects
33. Increased the number of rural workers with little or no land -> contributed to development of industry ->cottage industry and Industrious Revolution